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JOURNAL

OF

THE SENATE,

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

CALLED SESSION.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

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SENATE JOURNAL.

MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860.

In obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency, John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mississippi, the Legislature convened to-day at 12 o'clock M., in Extraordinary Session at the Capitol, in the city of Jackson, it being the 44th year of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi.

Be it Remembered, That at the time and place above mentioned for the assembling of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, in compliance with the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor,

The Senate met, and was called to order by Hon. James Drane, Senator from the county of Choctaw, and President of the Senate.

The session was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Millikin.

Present, the officers of the Senate, namely: Hon. James Drane, President; F. T. Cooper, Secretary; Wm. B. Cavanaugh, Door Keeper, and John Clingan, Page.

Upon a call of the roll, the following Senators appered in their seats, viz:

Mr. President, Messrs. Brasier, Buchanan, Catchiugs, Covington, Chrisman, Davis, Ellett, Enloe, Gordon, Harrison, Harris, Howry, Huie, McLain, Mims, Mason, McCord, Neill, Oliver, Quin, Rankin, Simonton, Thomson, Thames, Talliaferro and West.

Mr. Neill introduced the following resolution,

Which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House that the Senate has met in pursuance to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, and is now ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Ellett,

The Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes to await the organization of the House.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives, through their Clerk, Mr. Miller,

MR. PRESIDENT—

I am instructed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has completed its organization by electing Mr. R. C. Miller of Clarke county, Clerk, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. C. A. Brougher, and is now ready to proceed to business.

The House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution in which the concurrence of the Senate is desired,

Resolved, The Senate concurring, That a committee of five on the part of the House and —— on the part of the Senate, be appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature has convened pursuant to his proclamation and is now ready to receive any communication he may desire to make.

Committee on part of the House,

Messrs. Thomas, Ellis of Panola, Hall of Leake, Smedes and Henley.

On motion of Mr. Neill,

The Senate concurred in the above resolution, and the blank was filled with the number three.

The President appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate,

Messrs. Neill, Enloe and West.

Mr. Neil from the joint committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the two Houses were organized, reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned them, and were informed by the Governor that he would forthwith communicate to the Legislature a message in writing.

On motion of Mr. Ellett,

The Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Harris introduced the following resolution,

Which was adopted,

Resolved, That the Rules for conducting the business of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature be adopted as the Rules of Order for the Senate at the present session, and that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the members of the Senate with copies of the same.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his private Secretary, Mr. Campbell,

MR. PRESIDENT—

I herewith deliver to the Senate this Message of the Governor.

The Governor's Message was taken up and read as follows :

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
November 26th, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with deep regret that I am constrained to forego the usual congratulations for peace, prosperity, and bright hopes for the future, which have formed so marked a feature of Executive Communications to the Legislative Departments of the sovereign States of this once happy Confederacy. In performance of what I deemed an imperative duty, I have convened you in extraordinary session, to take into consideration the greatest and most solemn question that ever engaged the attention of any Legislative body on this Continent. One involving more human happiness or human misery than any political question of the age in which we live. On the solution of which hangs the destiny, for weal or woe, not only of this generation and this age, but of all generations which come after us, for an indefinite term of centuries, the end of which no prophet can foretell.

The existence or abolition of African slavery in the Southern States is now up for a final settlement before that tribunal which has exclusive jurisdiction—the people of the Southern States where it exists. It is true that the forms of a trial have been had, before the people of the non-slaveholding States. The institutions of the South have been dragged before that tribunal, in violation of every principle of the Constitution, and of common sense, and tried before a Court having no jurisdiction, and a jury ignorant of the law and the facts; and the verdict thus obtained is, that slavery is sinful and must be destroyed. We are told that this verdict will be executed, that the Northern mind will never rest satisfied until slavery is placed in such a condition as will insure its ultimate extinction, and that all the power the Southern States now have in the final settlement of this matter, is to choose whether it shall be a peaceable and gradual abolition, or speedy and violent. These are the hard terms offered to fifteen States of this Confederacy—as if they were conquered and not co equal States—as if the superior numbers of the Northern States gave them the constitutional right to regulate the domestic affairs of the Southern States, without consulting their wishes, and against their consent. Submission to such a rule establishes a despotism under which the dearest

rights of the Southern States are held at the sufferance of a people ignorant of their wants, and hostile to their rights. If they were honest and just, they are so utterly ignorant of the capacities and necessities of the two races which inhabit the Southern section of this Confederacy, as to render it impossible for them to rule it with success or manage it without ruin. It would be as reasonable to expect the steamship to make a successful voyage across the Atlantic with crazy men for engineers, as to hope for a prosperous future for the South under Black-Republican rule. Can the lives, liberty and property of the people of Mississippi be safely entrusted to the keeping of that sectional majority which must hereafter administer the Federal Government?

I think they cannot, for the following reasons:

They have exhibited a low selfishness in seizing all the Territories, which are the common property of all the States. They have deliberately attempted to, and have succeeded in educating a generation to hate the South. They have sworn to support the Federal Constitution, and deliberately passed laws with the palpable intent to violate one of the plainest provisions of that compact. They have sent large sums of money to Congress, for the purpose of bribing the members of that body to pass laws to advance their private interests. They have attempted to degrade us in the estimation of other nations, by denouncing us as barbarians, pirates and robbers, unfit associates for Christian or civilized men. They have excited our slaves to insurrection, advised them to burn our property and murder our people, and have furnished them with arms and amunition to aid them in their bloody work. They have murdered Southern men in the lawful pursuit of their fugitive slaves, and failed to punish their citizens for these flagrant violations of the laws of God and man. They have furnished money and arms for the invasion of a slaveholding State, and when the punishment awarded to treason and murder by all civilized nations, overtook the invaders, they threatened the dastardly revenge of midnight incendiaries, tolled bells in honor of traitors and murderers, and rewarded the family of the chief traitor, as never was rewarded that of any soldier who fell in defence of the country, and held him up as an example of heroic devotion to a just and glorious cause. Their Press, Pulpit, Lecture Room and Forum teem daily and nightly with exhortations to their people to press forward this war on our institutions even to the drenching of Southern fields with the blood of her citizens. In view of all this long catalogue of insults and in uries, in view of the fact that this hostile section must continue to increase in power, I feel that I am warranted in saying that the Northern people have forfeited the confidence of the people of Mississippi, and that the lives, liberty and property of ourselves, and our children after us, ought not to be entrusted to rulers elected by such a people. The judgment of the

people of all the Sonthern States bears me out in this conclusion, for the candidate recently elected to the Presidency, gets not one electoral vote in all the fifteen slave States. While our Northern assailants had only the power of the press, mobs and State Governments to aid them in these aggressions, it was the opinion of many of our wisest and best men that we might still defend ourselves in the Union, by the power of our State Governments with the aid of the Federal Government. But when, in a recent Presidential election, a large majority have decreed that the Federal Government, with all its immense powers, on which we relied for protection, shall hereafter be administered by the same class of men who have been guilty of all these acts of violence and bad faith, it is folly, it is madness to hope for safety in such a Government. To remain longer but adds weight and power to the arm that strikes us, and takes from us the power of returning the blows. Surveying the whole field, in view of the past history, the present attitude and future probabilities of this great question, I see but one path of honor and safety for Mississippi. Let her say to the Black Republican States as Abraham said to Lot: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we be brethren. Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me, if thou wilt take the left hand then I will go to the right; if thou depart to the right hand then I will go to the left." That Mississippi may be enabled to speak on this grave subject in her sovereign capacity, I recommend that a Convention be called, to meet at an early day. The State, thus assembled, will have a right to decide for itself the mode and measures of redress, for all violations of the rights of her citizens, or the rights of the State, either by the Northern States, the people of the Northern States, or the Federal Government. That this right does exist in the sovereign States of this Confederacy, is plainly deduceable from the history of all the political bodies which originated and organized this system of American Governments. The first great leading idea that lies at the base of our whole system, is found in that clause of the Declaration of Independence which declares:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

This short sentence contains the parent principle of our system

of Governments, both State and Federal, and any party which attempts to ignore it in the administration of these Governments, must prepare to meet the spirit of '76. Separate and independent communities, with Governments deriving their powers from the consent of the governed, the Colonies commenced the war of the Revolution. Separate and independent communities they declared themselves sovereign and independent States, and entered as such into articles of confederation. In their treaty of peace with Great Britain they were acknowledged to be sovereign and independent States. These sovereign States assembled in convention at Philadelphia on terms of perfect equality, to reorganize their confederation, to form a more perfect Union of sovereign States; and when in that Convention it was proposed to give to the larger States the power to govern the smaller without their consent, by giving them representation in both branches of the Federal Congress in proportion to their population—the necessity of union growing out of the then feebleness of the States—the confidence engendered by seven years of brotherhood in arms, and the presence of Washington himself, would not have saved the Convention from disruption if the larger States had not acknowledged this great and vital principle in the confederation, by giving the smaller States perfect equality in that most important branch of the Federal Congress which has the treaty making power, and the power to negative alike the appointments of the President and the enactments of the House of Representatives. Again, when in that Convention it was proposed to give to the Federal Government the power to "call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Confederacy failing to do its duty under the articles thereof," men of all parties sprang to their feet and denounced it as violative of the rights of the States and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and voted it down unanimously. If any party shall be found reckless enough to attempt to usurp this power for the Federal Government, thus positively denied to it by the Convention, men of all parties will spring to their feet and again vindicate the rights of the States and the liberty of the people. When this Constitution was finally agreed to in the Convention of Philadelphia, it was submitted to the several States, and each State for itself and by itself, ratified it. Nor was it ordained and established between the people of any State and those of the other States, except by the separate and sovereign act of that State. The Convention of New York declared in their act of ratification, that the powers of the Government may be re-assumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness. What people is here meant? The people of New York! for that Convention could speak for no other. The Convention of the State of Virginia, in her act of ratification, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declared that "the powers granted under the

Constitution being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." Who, was it feared, might pervert these granted powers to the injury and oppression of the people of Virginia? The majority of the States by their votes in the Congress, and in the election of the President. Could Virginia mean that only a majority of "the people of these United States" had the right to resume the powers granted under the Constitution? This construction would make their declaration idle and senseless, for that same majority could control the action of the Government and prevent the perversion of its powers. That Convention "speaking in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia," must have intended to declare that the people of Virginia had a right to resume the power which they had granted to the Federal Government whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and used the phrase "the people of the United States" to express a double idea, declaring the right of the people of Virginia, and admitting the right of the people of each of the States to resume the powers granted under the Constitution, whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression. The people of Rhode Island, in her act of ratification, were still more explicit in reserving this right. Her Convention declared in that act, that there are rights of which they could not deprive or divest their posterity, among which they enumerate the right of pursuing and obtaining happiness, possessing and protecting property, and to guard these among others, from the usurpations or abuses of the Federal Government, they declared that "the powers of the Government may be re-assumed by the people, whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness." The right to be governed only by their own consent, and to withdraw whenever it is necessary for their safety, are parts of the reserved rights of the States. Those who have arrived at a different conclusion, seem to have ignored the history of the action of the States, and gone to the words of the Constitution to seek there the reserved rights of the States, and when they find in the preamble of that Instrument the words, "We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution, for the United States of America," they contend that this Government was ordained and established by the whole people for the States, and over the States, and is consequently binding on the States until the whole people of the United States relieves them of the obligation to obey it. This construction is contradicted alike by the facts of history and the words of the Constitution. History shows that it was made and agreed to by the States, the smaller States having an equal voice with the larger States in the adoption of every clause in it, and that it was ratified and established by the States, each acting independently by itself and for itself,

and the words of the Constitution in the seventh article are as follows: "The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." Thus the Constitution agreeing with the facts of history shows that it was established by the States and not by the whole people of the United States; and was to be binding between the States that ratified it, and not over them. Binding between the States which might ratify, and not between them and States refusing to ratify. For the ratification of twelve States could not and did not make it binding between them and the smallest State of the former Confederacy, Rhode Island, until on her own terms and in her own time, her sovereign act made her one of the States of the new Confederacy. Again, it is asserted that the supremacy of the Federal Government over the States was established and agreed to in the seventh clause of the sixth article of the Constitution, as follows:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

This clause asserts the supremacy of the Constitution, laws and treaties of the Federal Government over the Constitutions, laws, Courts and citizens of the States so long as they remain United, but does not touch, and was not intended to touch the question of the right of a State to resume this with the other granted powers, and to cease to be one of the United States. This Constitution, the laws and treaties are declared to be the supreme law of the land. What land? The Territories of the States remaining in the Confederacy, and not the Territory of the State after it has withdrawn from it. The States did not in this clause of the Constitution, surrender the right which they had so jealously watched over through all stages of its formation. It thus seems to me clear, that the right to be governed only by their own consent, and to withdraw from the Government for tyrranny and oppression is the birth-right of the States, which our fathers guarded for us, never loosing sight of it, never surrendering it. And we must guard it for *our sons*. It is to-day in more imminent peril than at any time since Washington crossed the Delaware. That danger arises from the fact that Mr. Lincoln is to be President for the next four years. That, were it unattended by other threatning circumstances, would be a matter of small moment; but when it is remembered that a struggle has been going on, between the two great sections of the Confederacy, for forty years, the North struggling for domination, for the power to oppress and injure the South—the Southern States defending their existence as equals in the Confederacy, asking nothing but what was given by the Con-

stitution and guarranteed by oaths; and when that dominant, hostile Northern section has attained numbers sufficient to place itself permanently in the ascendant, and add the powers of the Federal Government to its means of oppression, well may we regard this as the great danger, that constrains men of all parties in the South to bury party feuds and band together for defense. Our deliverance from this great danger, in my opinion, is to be found in the reserved right of the States to withdraw from injury and oppression—which was retained by those who formed this Government, for just such an emergency as this. Embodied in the reserved rights of the States, is the soul of American Liberty. The great saving principle to which alone the Southern States can *look and live*. This saving principle must perish under Black Republican rule. Then go down into Egypt while Herod reigns in Judea—it is the only means of saving the life of this Emanuel of American politics. And when, in after years, it shall be told you that they who sought the life of this Prince of Peace and Fraternity are dead, you may come up out of Egypt, and realize all the fond hopes of patriots and sages, of peace on earth and good will among men, under the benign influence of a re-united Government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

That the State of Mississippi may evince to her Southern sister States the interest she feels in the common danger, I recommend that commissioners be appointed to visit such of them as may convoke their Legislatures or call Conventions to take into consideration the threatening attitude of the Northern States, and the Northern sectional administration about to be inaugurated at Washington. That they may be informed that Mississippi does not intend to submit to that administration, and we may learn in the most authentic form what are their aims and purposes in the premises.

I recommend that an appropriation be made to each volunteer company, of a sum sufficient to pay all reasonable expenses attending encampments, on days appointed for exercise and instruction; keeping their arms and equipments, so that the young men who give their time and undergo the labor of preparing themselves as soldiers to defend the rights of the States may not be required to expend one dollar of their private means. I recommend that a coat of arms be adopted for the State of Mississippi. In view of the unsettled condition of our political affairs, and the probable great derangement of monetary and commercial relations of the country, and to prevent the ruinous sacrifice of the property of the people of this state, I recommend that an act be passed staying the bringing of suits and the collection of debts by execution sales, until the close of the next regular session of the Legislature.

As it is more than probable that many of the citizens of the border States, may seek a market for their slaves in the cotton States, I recommend the passage of an act prohibiting the intro-

duction of slaves into this State, unless their owners come with them and become citizens, and prohibiting the introduction of slaves for sale by all persons, whomsoever.

Permit me, in conclusion, again to refer to the great danger of the State which has brought you from your homes, and to exhort my countrymen not to be "caught by the fatal bait of temporary ease and quiet," not to submit to great, disgraceful and certain evils, from a dread of others which may prove to be imaginary. If we falter now, we and our sons must pay the penalty in future years, of bloody, if not fruitless efforts to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the State, which if finally unsuccessful must leave our fair land blighted—cursed with Black Republican politics and free negro morals, to become a cess-pool of vice, crime and infamy.

Can we hesitate! when one bold resolve, bravely executed, makes powerless the aggressor, and one united effort makes safe our homes? May the God of our fathers put it into the hearts of the people to make it.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

Mr. Gordon introduced the following resolution,

Which was adopted,

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the calling of a Convention of the people of the State, be referred to the Joint Standing Committee on State and Federal Relations.

Mr. West moved,

To amend by referring so much of the Message as relates to the appointment of Messengers to the different Southern States be also referred to the same committee,

Which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Ellett introduced,

A bill entitled,

An act to provide for holding a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi.

Which was read.

On motion of Mr. Ellett,

The Constitutional rule requiring bills to be read three separate days was suspended, and the bill read a third time by its title.

Mr. Ellett moved,

To refer the bill to the Committee on State and Federal Relations,

Which was withdrawn.

Mr. Neil moved,

That the rule be suspended and the bill put upon its third reading.

Mr. Howry moved,

To lay the bill on the table till to-morrow morning, and it be made the special order for 10 o'clock,

Withdrawn.

Mr. West renewed the same motion, with the amendment that 250 copies be printed.

A division was called and the motion lost.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Neil to put the bill upon its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Davis,

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1860.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. J. B. McRae, Senator from Harrison, appeared in his seat.

Pending the reading of the Journal the following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House of Representatives has adopted the following Joint Resolution, in which the concurrence of the Senate is desired,

Resolved, The Senate concurring, That this Legislature will not take action upon any matter not connected with the immediate purpose for which it was convened as set forth in the Governor's Message.

On motion of Mr. Mason,

The House resolution was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Enloe introduced the following resolutions of the citizens of Kemper county,

Which were read,

And on his motion referred to the committee on State and Federal Relations,

1. *Resolved*, That the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States upon principles of avowed hostility to the institutions of the South, is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, ought not to be submitted to by the freemen of the section whose whole system of society is threatened by the inauguration of such principles in the administration of the government.

2. *Resolved*, That it is incompatible with the honor and safety of Mississippi to remain longer in a Union whose principles of such deadly hostility to her most cherished institutions and her social system are in the ascendant, and that it is her duty to exercise her sovereignty in retiring from such a Union, she being the sole judge of the sufficiency of the cause for taking such a step.

3. *Resolved*, That we request the Legislature of the State when assembled, to announce these opinions by resolutions at the earliest possible moment, and to communicate them to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to co-operate with the Governor of the State in calling a Convention to determine on the course of action to be pursued by the State.

4. *Resolved*, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature of the State to take immediate steps towards a more thorough ogranization and arming of the forces of the State.

5. *Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be furnished our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature, who are requested to lay them before the house of which they are respectively members.

On motion of Mr. Neill,

The bill entitled,

An act to provide for holding a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi,

Was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. McCord offered to amend the bill as follows,

Strike out after the words "imposed on them" in the preamble and insert,

Therefore, in order that the people of the State of Mississippi may determine the mode and measure of redress, and may proceed in concert with such of her sister Southern States as may concur therein.

Mr. Howry offerred the following amendment to the amendment,

Strike out all after the word "Mississippi," in the last preamble and insert the following,

"In Convention duly assembled, may be enabled to determine the mode and measure of redress, and if deemed expedient to resume in due form, such powers as she may have delegated to the Federal Government.

During the consideration of these amendments, the following message was received from the House,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House of Representatives have adopted the following joint resolution,

Resolved, The Senate concurring, That ten thousand copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the Legislature.

The House has unanimously passed a bill with the following title,

A bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Buck appeared in his seat this morning.

Mr. Starke appeared in his seat.

Mr. West moved,

To postpone the Senate bill, with a view to take up the House bill authorizing the calling of a Convention,

Upon which motion a division was called,

And the motion lost.

Mr. Buck asked for the reading of the bill under consideration and the amendments thereto.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The Senate adjourned till three o'clock.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Senate met.

On motion of Mr. Davis,

The Senate took up the House resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Governor's Message.

Mr. Wilson appeared in his seat.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The further consideration of Senate bill providing for the holding of a Convention, was postponed, and the House bill making the same provision, was taken up and read twice.

Mr. Harrison moved,

To refer the bill to a select committee of three.

Pending the decision of this motion,

On motion of Mr. Gordon,

The Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1860

The Senate met.

Roll called.

Quorum present.

Mr. Covington introduced,

A Joint Resolution providing for the payment of postage,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Thomson;

The Senate proceeded to consider the House Convention Bill,

Which under a suspension of the rule was read three times and passed unanimonsly as follows,

YEAS.—Mr. President, Messrs. Buck, Brasher, Buchanan, Catchings, Covington, Chrisman, Davis, Ellett, Enloe, Gordon, Harrison, Harris, Howry, Huie, McLain, Mims, Mason, McCord, McRae, Neill, Oliver Quin, Rankin, Starke, Simonton, Thomson, Thames, Talliaferro, West and Wilson.

Mr. Neill offerred the followidg resolution,

Which was adopted,

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of the Senate for its last session be the committee for the present.

Mr. Neill introduced,

A bill entitled,

An act to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State for sale, merchandize or hire,

Which was read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howry introduced the following joint resolution,

Which was adopted,

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, That the joint standing committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the revenue law, so as to require Tax Collectors in this State to collect and pay into the State Treasury

at least one-half of the Taxes due, on or before the first day of March next, and that they report by bill.

On motion of Mr. Gordon,

The Senator from Bolivar was added to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ellett offerred the following resolution,

Which was adopted,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the Convention Bill this day passed, with a view to its reconsideration.

On motion of Mr. Neill,

So much of the Governor's Message as relates to making appropriations to Volunteer Companies, be referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Military Affairs.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives, through their Clerk, Mr. Miller,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House of Representatives has instructed me to return to your body, in compliance with your request,

The bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The Senate reconsidered the vote on the Convention Bill by which it passed,

And on his motion,

The Senate also reconsidered the vote by which it passed to its third reading.

The President declared the bill in a condition to be amended.

Mr. Ellett offered to amend as follows,

Amend the third section by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting as follows:

That any person shall be eligible to the said Convention, who at the time of the election shall be a citizen of the State of Mississippi and above the age of twenty-one years.

This amendment was adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

Mr. Neill moved,

To refer so much of the Governor's Message as recommended the passage of a law staying the collection of debts, to the Judiciary Committee,

Which motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Drane,

The Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock.

3 O'CLOCK P M.

The Senate met.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill which passed that body on yesterday calling a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi, with the following amendment thereto,

Provided, That each delegate shall have resided in the county from which he is elected for four months immediately prior to the session of the Convention and been a citizen of the State for twelve months prior thereto,

And to which they ask the concurrence of your body.

Mr. Davis moved,

To disagree to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the Convention Bill.

Pending the decision of this motion, the following message was received from the House,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House has instructed me to inform you that it has concurred in Senate joint resolution for pre-payment of postage.

On the motion to disagree to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House Convention Bill,

The yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Catchings, Davis, Ellett, Enloe, Gordon, Howry, Mims, Mayson, McRae, Neill, Starke, Thomson and Thames.—13.

NAYS.—Mr. President, Buck, Brasher, Buchanan, Covington, Chrisman, Huie, McLain, McCord, Oliver, Quin, Rankin, Simonton, West and Wilson.—15.

The House amendment was therefore concurred in.

And the Convention Bill as amended reads as follows:

An act to provide for a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi.

SEC. 1. *Be it be enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That an election for delegates to a Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi, shall be held in the several counties thereof, on Thursday, the twentieth day of December, 1860, and that said election shall be held at all the precincts established by law, and shall be managed and conducted by the Sheriffs or other proper officers of the counties respectively, in the same manner, and according to the same rules and regulations,

as are prescribed by law for the election of members of the Legislature. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the several Sheriffs of the State at least ten days before the time appointed for holding said election, requiring them to hold and conduct the same according to law, and the said Sheriffs shall advertise the time and place of holding said election for five days by publication in the several newspapers of their respective counties and by posting notices at four public places in their counties.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That each county shall be represented in said Convention by the same number of delegates as such county has of Representatives in the House of Representatives, including the representation of any city or town in any county.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That any person shall be eligible to the said Covention, who shall at the time of the election, be a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and above the age of twenty-one years *Provided*, That each delegate shall have resided in the county from which he is elected for four months immediately prior to the session of the Convention, and been a citizen of the State for twelve months prior thereto.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Shriff, or other proper returning officer, of every county, immediately after said election, to make a complete return to the Secretary of State, of the votes cast for delegates in his county, and the certificate of election of the returning officer of the proper county, or of the Secretary of State in favor of any delegate, shall be evidence of his right to a seat in said Convention; subject, if contested, to decision by said Convention in such manner as they may prescribe.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the delegates elected under the provisions of this act shall assemble at the Capitol of the State, on Monday, the seventh day of January, 1861, and organize themselves into a Convention by the election of a President, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and the appointment of a suitable number of assistants, and shall proceed to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State of Mississippi, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded; said Convention shall adopt such rules and regulations for its government and the proper transaction of business, as they shall think proper. The officers, members, and assistants of said Convention shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law to the officers, members and assistants of the Legislature, and the Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue his warrant on the Treasury of the State therefor, upon the certificate of the President of the amount due.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of vacancy occurring in said Convention by death, resignation or otherwise, of any member, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause such vacancy to be filled, if practicable, by issuing his writ of election to the Sheriff of the proper county, requiring him on five days notice to hold an election according to law to fill the same.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On motion of Mr. Davis,

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1860.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called.

The Journal read and approved.

Mr. Huie presented the following report,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the law as to the time of paying the revenue of the State into the State Treasury, have had the same under consideration, and after due deliberation have instructed me to report that in the opinion of said committee, it is not expedient to make the change contemplated in said resolution, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said subject.

The report was received, but upon the motion to agree to it, a division was called and the Senate refused to agree.

On motion of Mr. Ellett,

The whole subject was recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. Ellett made the following report,

Which was received and agreed to,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The standing committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred,

A bill to be entitled,

An act to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State for sale, merchandize or hire,

Have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back and to recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Chrisman introduced,

A bill entitled,

An act in relation to money loaned at interest,
Which was withdrawn.

Mr. Starke presented a series of resolutions from the citizens of Bolivar county,

Which were read,

Mr. Gordon presented the following preamble and resolution,

WHEREAS, The recent election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States has resulted in the success of candidates supported by a party composed of the people of one section of the Union only, organized upon the ground that there exists an irreconsilable conflict between the domestic institutions of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and actuated by a spirit of hostility to the institution of African servitude as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, and resolutely determined in the complete and final extermination of that institution;—

And whereas, This result, if acquiesced in, will totally exclude the Southern States, for all time, from any voice in the selection of their rulers, and from any participation in the administration of public affairs, and will place them in a condition of hopeless subjection to the dominion of a government pledged to the destruction of their dearest rights and most cherished interests;—

And whereas, The course of the dominant majority in the Northern States, which has thus permanently inaugurated Abolitionism in the seat of Federal power, is violative of the spirit of the Constitution and destructive of the true relations between the States of the Union as contemplated by its founders, and has converted the National Government into a mere engine in the hands of the preponderant section, for the abuse and oppression of the weaker States;—

And whereas, Every principle of manhood and honor forbids that the injured States should submit to the hostile rule thus sought to be imposed on them, and demand that they should promptly throw off such government, and institute new guards for their future security; Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the people of Mississippi ought, through their Convention about to be assembled, to resume whatever of her sovereignty has been heretofore delegated to the Federal Government, and, in concert with such of her sister Southern States as may concur therein, to adopt effectual means for the protection and preservation of the institutions and rights of her citizens.

Mr. West offered a series of resolutions as an amendment by way of substitute to the above resolutions.

During the discussion of Mr. West's resolutions,

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in which the concurrence of the Senate is desired,

Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, That this Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Friday evening the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Mr. West's resolutions, offered as a substitute to the resolutions introduced by Mr. Gordon,

WHEREAS, The Constitutional Union was formed by the several States in their separate sovereign capacity, for the purpose of mutual advantage and protection;

That the several States are distinct sovereignties, whose supremacy is limited so far only as the same has been delegated by voluntary compact to a Federal Government, and when it fails to accomplish the ends for which it was established, the parties to the compact have the right each State for itself to resume such delegated powers;

That the institution of slavery existed prior to the formation of the Federal Constitution and is recognized by its letter, and all efforts to impair its value or lessen its duration by Congress, or any of the free States, is a violation of the compact of Union, and is destructive of the ends for which it was ordered, but in defiance of the principles of the Union, thus established, the people of the Northern States have assumed a revolutionary position towards the Southern States;

That they have set at defiance that provision of the Constitution which was intended to insure domestic tranquility among the States, and promote their general welfare, namely: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due";

That they have by voluntary associations, individual agencies and State legislation, interfered with slavery as it prevails in the slaveholding States;

That they have enticed our slaves from us, and by State intervention, obstructed and prevented their rendition under the fugitive slave law;

That they continue their system of agitation obviously for the purpose of encouraging other slaves to escape from service, to weaken the institution in the slaveholding States, by rendering the holding of such property insecure, and as a consequence its ultimate abolition certain;

That they claim the right and demand its execution by Congress, to exclude slavery from the Territories, but claim the right of protectton for every species of property owned by themselves;

That they declare in every manner in which public opinion is expressed, their unalterable determination to exclude from admittance into the Union, any new State that tolerates slavery in its Constitution and thereby force Congress to a condemnation of that species of property ;

That they thus seek by an increase of abolition States "to acquire two-thirds of both houses," for the purpose of preparing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery in the States, and so continue the agitation, that the proposed amendment shall be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States ;

That to encourage the stealing of our property they have put at defiance that provision of the Constitution which declares that fugitives from justice into another State on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled shall be delivered up ;

That they have sought to create domestic discord in the Southern States by incendiary publications ;

That they encouraged a hostile invasion of a Southern State to excite insurrection, murder and rapine ;

That they have deprived Southern citizens of their property and continue an unfriendly agitation of their domestic institutions, claiming for themselves and all Europe perfect immunity from external interference with their domestic policy ;

We of the Southern States alone made an exception to that universal quiet ;

That they have elected a majority of Electors for President and Vice President on the ground that there exists an irreconcilable conflict between the two sections of the Confederacy in reference to their respective systems of labor and in pursuance of their hostility to us and our institutions, thus declaring to the civilized world, that the powers of this Government are to be used for the dishonor and overthrow of the Southern section of this great Confederacy ; Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That in the opinion of those who now constitute the said Legislature, that secession by the aggrieved States for their grievances is the remedy.

Resolved further, That union being essential to success and the object to be attained worthy of union, we earnestly recommend to all Southern patries of all former political parties to forget their past differences and kindle anew the fires of patriotism that the future may be bright with hope to us, and promise to after generations. Our mutual sympathies should cordially unite us and our common interest, strengthen that bond of union, that we may the more certainly discover the wisest remedy possible for the evils of which we complain, that the blessings of free government may be

preserved and transmitted to remotest generations and our splendid anticipations of the future still realized.

All the foregoing resolutions were referred to the committee on State and Federal Relations.

On motion of Mr. McLain,

The House resolution fixing Friday the 30th inst., as the day for both House of the Legislature to adjourn was taken up and read,

And on motion of Mr. Ellett,

Laid on the table.

Mr. Davis introduced,

A bill entitled,

An act authorizing the Board of Police of Madison connty to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company,

Which was read three times under a suspension of the rule and passed,

The title standing as stated.

Mr. Quin introduced,

A bill entitled,

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Rankin county to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company,

Which was read the first, second and third times under a suspension of the rule, and passed,

The title standing as stated.

On motion of Mr. Enloe,

The Senate adjourned till three o'clock.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Senate met.

Mr. Neill presented the following report,

Which was received and agreed to,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message in relation to the appointment of Commissioners by this State, to confer with the slaveholding States of the Confederacy,

Have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report to the Senate the following resolutions and recommend their adoption,

The resolutions were read as follows,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to appoint as many Commissioners as in his judgment may be necessary to visit each of the slaveholding States, and designate the State or States to which each Commissioner shall be commissioned; whose duty it shall be to inform them that this Legislature has passed an act calling a Convention of the people of this State to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy, aggravated by the recent election of a

President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of Mississippi that those States will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for their common defence and safety.

Resolved, That should any Southern State not have convened its Legislature, the Commissioner to such State shall appeal to the Governor thereof to call the Legislature together in order that its co-operation be immediately secured.

The above resolutions were read three times under a suspension of the rule and adopted.

Mr. Huie presented the following report.

Which was adopted,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The Committee on Finance to whom was recommitted the resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of providing for partial payments of the revenue into the Treasury of the State, &c., beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration again, and after a thorough investigation of the subject are satisfied that the alteration contemplated cannot be made without a change of the entire revenue law of the State, and beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Starke,

The resolution requiring Tax Collectors to pay one-half the State Tax into the Treasury by the first of March, was referred to a select committee of three,

And on his motion,

Mr. Neill was appointed Chairman of said committee.

The President appointed,

Messrs. Neill, Howry and Mason.

Mr. Mims introduced,

A bill entitled,

An act authorizing the citizens of Jackson to subscribe for stock in the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company,

Which was withdrawn.

Mr. Howry introduced,

The following resolution.

Which was read,

Resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring, That the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer and Attorney-General, be authorized and requested to prepare a device for a Coat of Arms for the State of Mississippi, and to have the same ready by the 7th day of January next, to be engraved after the same shall have been adopted by the State authorities.

Mr. West moved,

To lay the resolution on the table,

On which motion a division was called,

And the motion lost.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis called up the House message fixing the day of adjournment.

Mr. McLain offerred the following resolution,

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to convene the Legislature in Extra Session at an early day after the meeting of the Convention, on the 7th day of January next, if in his judgment, the decrees of said Convention call for immediate legislative enactments.

Pending the decision of this resolution,

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House of Representatives has passed bills of the following titles,

An act to regulate the fees of the Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the county of Hinds.

An act entitled an act to authorize the Board of Police of Madison county to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company.

An act entitled an act to authorize the Board of Police of Rankin county to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company.

The House of Representatives also,

Transmits to the Senate the Governor's Special Message relative to

House bill entitled,

An act to regulate the fees of the Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the county of Hinds,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, NOV. 29, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you, for re-enactment,

An act entitled,

An act to regulate the fees of the Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Hinds county.

This act was passed by both Houses at the last session of the Legislature, and by accident, placed among certain bills which I had approved and signed; and was reported, with the rest, as having been approved and signed without having been seen by myself. This mistake was discovered by the Secretary of State n d returned to my office too late to be corrected. Therefore, to r event further inconvenience and give validity to the act, I e spectfully ask its repassage at the present called session.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

On motion of Mr. Starke,
Mr. McLain's resolution was laid on the table.
Mr. Neill from the select committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of changing the revenue laws of the State, reported,
A bill entitled,
An act regulating the payment of taxes into the State and County Treasuries,
Which was read twice,
And on motion of Mr. Starke,
Laid on the table.
Mr. Mims called up,
The House bill entitled,
An act to regulate the fees of the Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the county of Hinds,
Which was read twice.
Mr. Ellett offerred the following amendment,
AND WHEREAS, The Legislature at the last session passed a joint resolution directing the Librarian to deliver a complete set of the Reports of the Decisions of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the use of the said Court—which joint resolution has been lost. Therefore—
SEC. — *Be it further enacted*, That the Librarian be, and he is hereby directed to deliver to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States at Jackson, and to the Clerk of the District Court at Pontotoc, a complete set of the Reports of the Decisions of the High Court of Errors and Appeals—to be kept for the use of the said Court.
On motion of Mr. Starke,
The amendment was laid on the table.
The bill was read a third time under a suspension of the rule and passed,
The title standing as stated.
On motion of Mr. West,
The Senate adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30, 1860.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
The Journal of yesterday was read and approved,
Mr. Neill called up,
The bill entitled,

And whsreas, We are earnestly desirous of securing their co-operation, in determing on, and enfercing, the proper remedy. Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it would not be just or proper for this State to take such final action, without first consulting and advising with said States.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

The above substitute was laid on the table.

The yeas and nays having been called,

The following is the vote upon the motion to table Mr. Buck's resolutions.

YEAS.—Mr. President, Messrs. Brasher, Buchanan, Catchings, Covington, Chrisman, Davis, Ellett, Enloe, Gordon, Harrison, Harris, Howry, Huie, McLain, Mims, Mason, McCord, McRae, Neill, Oliver Quin, Rankin, Thomson, Thames, Talliaferro and West —27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buck, Simonton and Wilson.

Mr. Chrisman presented the following resolutions,

Resolved, That when any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which government is designed, "the protection of life, liberty and property," it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new government, laying its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to secure their safety and happiness.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Government of the United States has become destructive of the ends for which this Government was formed, and the future safety and happiness of the slaveholding States require that each should withdraw from the Federal Union.

On motion of Mr. McLain,

These resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Thomson called for the previous question,

Which was sustained.

The President announced,

Shall the main question be now put?

Which was also sustained and the resolutions as amended,

Were adopted.

Mr. Davis from the committee on Enrolled Bills made the following report,

Which was received and agreed to,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined the following bills,

An act entitled an act to authorize the Board of Police of the

An act regulating the payment of Taxes into the State and County Treasuries,

Which was read a third time and pas ed.

On motion of Mr. Harrison,

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions introduced yesterday by Mr. Gordon and the amendment offered thereto by Mr. West,

During the reading of Mr. West's resolutions,

The following message was received from the House of Representatives, through their Clerk, Mr. Miller,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House has concurred in joint resolution in relation to the appointment of Commissioners to the slaveholding States; also the joint resolution in relation to Coat of Arms.

Mr. McLain offerred to amend the substitute introduced by Mr. West, by substituting "each aggrieved State," instead of "aggrieved States,"

Which was accepted.

Mr. Gordon withdrew his resolutions and accepted those of Mr. West as a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Harrison,

The last resolution was stricken out,

Which was as follows:

Resolved further, That union being essential to success and the object to be attained worthy of union, we earnestly recommend to all Southern patriots of all former political parties to forget their past differences and kindle anew the fires of patriotism that the future may be bright with hope to us, and of promise to after generations. Our mutual sympathies should cordially unite us and our common interest, strengthen that bond of union, that we may the more certainly discover the wisest remedy possible for the evils of which we complain, that the blessings of free government may be preserved and transmitted to remotest generations and our splendid anticipations of the future still realized.

Mr. Buck offerred the following resolutions as an amendment,

WHEREAS, The relations existing between the slave and non-slaveholding States of the Union are of such a character as to render it necessary, in the opinion of this Legislature, to call a Convention of the people of this State to determine upon the remedy to be adopted, in order to resist the unjust and unconstitutional aggressions of the latter upon the former,

And whereas, Whatever action we may take necessarily involves the welfare and happiness of the people of our sister slaveholding States;

And whereas, Courtesy and justice, alike require that they should be consulted before final action is taken by this State in the premises;

county of Madison to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Isand Railroad Company.

An act to authorize the Board of Police of the connty of Rankin to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company,

And that they have found the same correctly enrolled.

Mr. Ellett called up the House adjournment resolution.

The question recurred upon the following amendment thereto offerred by Mr. Starke,

Amend by striking out the words "*sine die*," and after the words "4 o'clock" add, "until the —— day of January, A D. 1861."

Mr. Howry moved,

To strike out 4 and insert 5.

Mr. Harrison moved to amend the amendment, by inserting 5 o'clock to-morrow evening.

On motion of Mr. Catchings,

The amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Neill moved,

To fill the blank in Mr, Starkes amendment with 17.

Mr. Ellett suggested 21,

Which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Buck moved,

To adjourn till 3 o'clock.

A division was called upon the motion to adjourn,

And the Senate refused to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Howry,

The House adjournment resolution was taken up and concurred in as amended.

On motion of Mr. Buck,

The Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock p. m.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Davis from the committee on Enrolled Bills made the following report,

Mr President—

The committee on Enrolled Bills hsve examined the following resolutions:

Resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners, &c.

Resolution providing for a Coat of Arms for the State of Mississippi.

Resolutions in favor of Secession,

And find the same correctly enrolled.

Mr. Gordon introduced,

A bill authorizing the Board of Police of Wilkinson county to

appropriate $5000 out of the County Treasury of said county for the relief of the distressed citizens thereof, if deemed expedient by said Board.

The rule was suspended, the bill read a second time.

Mr. McLain offerred an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to the county of Clarke,

Which was adopted.

The rule was further suspended, the bill read a third time and passed,

The title standing as stated.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House has concurred, with but a dissenting voice, to the Senate resolutions on Federal Relations.

The House has refused to concur in the Senate amendment to House resolution for adjournment, and the resolution is herewith returned.

Mr. Howry moved,

To recede from the Senate amendment to the House resolution to adjourn.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House of Representatives has passed,

A bill entitled,

An act for the relief of John West of Wayne county, and H. J. Thomas of Yazoo county.

Mr. Thomson called for the previous question.

Mr. Starke moved,

To insist upon Senate amendment.

The President declared his motion out of order.

Mr. Starke appealed from the decision of the Chair, but afterwards withdrew his appeal.

The main question was then put,

And the yeas and nays were called with the following result,

YEAS—Messrs. Buck, Brasher, Davis, Ellett, Enloe, Harrison, Harris, Howry, Mason, McCord, McRae, Neill, Oliver, Quin, Rankin, Thomson and Talliaferro.—17.

NAYS.—Mr. President, Messrs. Buchanan, Catchings, Covington, Chrisman, Gordon, Huie, McLain, Mims, Starke, Simonton and Thames.—11.

The motion of Mr. Howry to recede was adopted.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—
The House has just passed,
A bill to be entitled,
An act to amend an act to further regulate the militia and volunteer system.
Mr. Davis from the committee on Enrolled Bills made the following report,

MR. PRESIDENT—
The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined the following bill,
An act regulating the payment of the taxes into the State and County Treasuries,
And would report that they find the same correctly enrolled.
The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—
I am instructed to inform the Senate that the House has adopted the following joint resolution,
Resolved, The Senate concurring, That the joint resolution adjourning the two houses this evening at four o'clock be recinded and that the Legislature do adjourn *sine die* at 7 o'clock P. M.
The following message was received from the Governor, through his private Secretary, Mr. Campbell,

MR. PRESIDENT—
The Governor has approved and signed,
An act entitled,
An act to authorize the Board of Police of Rankin county to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company.
An act to authorize the Board of Police of Madison county to subscribe for stock in the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company.
Resolutions providing for the appointment of Commissioners, &c.
Resolutions in favor of secession.
Resolution providing for a Coat of Arms for the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Starke offerred the following resolution,
Which was adopted,
Resolved, The House concurring, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate and —— on the part of House, be appointed to wait on His Excellency and inform him that there is no further business before the Legislature.
Committee on the part of the Senate,

Messrs. Starke, Thames and Simonton.

Mr. Buck called up the House message rescinding the joint resolution to adjourn at 5, and fixing 7 o'clock as the hour.

After some discussion and several motions made, the Senate finally concurred in the House resolution.

A verbal message was received from the House reporting some bills, the titles of which are not remembered.

The House bill for the relief of John West of Wayne and H. J. Thomas of Yazoo,

Which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Simonton made the following report,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The committee on the part of the Senate appointed to wait on the Governor have performed their office, and ask to report that the Governor has no further communication to make.

A House bill for the relief of Warren Taylor,

Was taken up, read three times under a suspension of the rule and passed.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Hon. C. A. Brougher,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Nov. 30, 1860.

MR PRESIDENT—

I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to notify the Senate that he has this day approved and signed the

Senate bill entitled,

An act regulating the payment of Taxes into the State and Co nty Treasuries.

The Senate took up House message entitled,

An act to amend the Common School law of Noxubee county.

The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Chrisman made the following report,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined,

A bill entitled,

An act for the relief of certain citizens in the counties hereinafter named,

And have found the same correctly enrolled.

Mr. Buck called up the House bill incorporating the Warren Guards,

Which was read three times under a suspension of the rule and passed,

The title standing as stated.

The following message was receive from the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Campbell,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Nov. 30, 1860.

MR. PRESIDENT—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved, Senate bill entitled,

An act for the relief of certain citizens in the counties hereinafter named.

Mr. Neill introduced the following resolution,

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House that the business before the Senate has been disposed of and that it is now ready to adjourn.

Mr. Thomson offerred the following resolution,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby tendered the Hon. James Drane, President thereof, for the able, impartial and prompt manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present Extraordinary Session of the Legislature.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

The House has adopted a resolution granting leave of absence to Hon. D. Q. Martin.

On motion of Mr. Simonton,

The above House message was taken up and read twice,

And on motion of Mr. Wilson,

Laid on the table.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives,

MR. PRESIDENT—

I am instructed to inform the Senate that the House has disposed of all business and is now ready to adjourn.

The President returned his thanks briefly for the complimentary resolution found upon his table, and declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

F. T. COOPER, *Secretary*.

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